Government agencies so that the exporters could be sensitized to the need to upgrade the quality of export consignments for meeting the requirements of US Government in respect of imports in the US.

High Commission of India, Nicosia, Cyprus, however, reported that two consignments of cashew kernels exported from India were inspected by Cyprus health Authorities and found insect damaged and unfit for human consumption. The details of the consignments being: (1) 400 cartons plain cashew kernels shipped on 20th August, 1991; and (2) 674 cartons of roasted and salted cashew kernels shipped on 30th August, 1991.

In the case of first consignment, shipment effected after approval of the sample by Cyprus Health Authorities and after obtaining all the required certificates and in the case of second consignment, shipment was effected after obtaining all the documents asked for by the buyers. Exporters maintain that they have exported only quality products and the problems created by the buyers was due to fall in cashew kernel prices subsequent to the contract. Since they have received the payments in full, they are determined to face any consequences through legal means.

No report has been received by Government about any stoppage of import of food materials from India.

The Commodity Boards, Export Promotion councils and Export Development Authorities keep the exporters, informed of the quality standards set up in EEC countries and by US Food & Drugs Administration for the import of food items into their countries so that exporters maintain the standards expected in those countries.

इंडोनेशिया द्वारा मांस का आयात

1829. **डा० बापू कालदाते :**
डा० एन० तुलसी रेड्डी :

क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इन्डोनेशिया ने भारत से मांस का आयात करना बंद कर दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इन्डोनेशिया को पुनः मांस का निर्यात करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सलमान खुर्शीद): (क) इन्डोनेशिया भारत से मांस का आयात नहीं करता है।

(ख) और (ग) ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Demand of Leather Products by Germany

1830. DR. BAPU KALDATE:
SHRI P. UPENDRA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand of leather products from Germany;

(b) if so, what is the demand from Germany during the year 1991-92 and how much actual export has been made, so far; and

(c) whether the export of leather and leather goods has dwindled during the last few months putting the leather industry in doldrums?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) While there is no estimate of the total demand of leather products in Germany, that country was our biggest market in 1990-91. Our exports to Germany in 1991-92 upto November, 1991 was Rs. 407.10 crores.

(c) The total exports of leather and leather products as well as exports to Germany during the current year upto November, 1991 (for which figures are available) have been higher than the

exports during the corresponding period of last year as given below:

(Value in Rs. Crores)

	1990-91 (April-Nov.)	1991-92 (April-Nov.)	Increase
Total Exports of Leather & Leather products	1608.56	1896.15	17.9%
Exports to Germany	367.64	407.10	10.7%

Value of Import and Export of Agricultural products

1831. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN PILLAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantity and price of the export and import of agricultural commodities during the last five years; and

(b) what is the share of agricultural commodities percentage wise, in the total exports and imports during the past five years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) The information sought by the Hon'ble Member is available in the Economic survey 1991-92 presented to Parliament by the Union Minister of Finance during the current Session of Parliament. Copies of the Economic Survey 1991-92 are available in Parliament Library.

Supply of Iron Ore from Bailadilla to Japan

1832. SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM:
SHRI S. MADHAVAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in the Financial Express on 10th February, 1992 under the caption "Japan Success Story of Exploitation";

(b) whether undue pressure was put on MMTC to ensure supply of high grade iron ore from Bailadilla to Japan;

(c) what is the contracted quantity for export of high grade iron ore to Japan in the year 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95;

(d) whether any agreement was signed with the Japanese Steel Mills for the export of iron ore in 1992-93;

(e) whether a cut in price together with the quantity of iron ore was agreed to resulting in loss; and

(f) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Exports of iron ore to Japanese Steel Mills (JSMs) are being made under a five year long term contract concluded in pursuance to a Memorandum of Agreement signed jointly by MMTC, NMDC and KIOCL with JSMs in October, 1990. The contract provides for export of 11.53-13.75 million tonnes of iron ore per annum including 3.5-4.00 million tonnes of high grade lumpy ore from Bailadilla. The exact quantity within this range and prices are to be decided each year at the time of annual price negotiations. In terms of annual agreement for 1992-93 reached with JSMs on 31st Jan' 92, a quantity of 3 million tonnes of Bailadilla lumps is to be exported during 1992-93. The contract volume including high grade Bailadilla lumpy ore for 1993-94 and 1994-95 would be determined at the time of price negotiations each year.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f) A price cut of 6.36% for lumps and 4.90% for fines and concentrates agreed upon in the annual agreement for 1992-93 is the same as settled by JSMs with other major suppliers of iron ore, namely Brazil and Australia. No price settlement was reached for Kudremukh pellets pending finalisation of price of major pellet brands in the Japanese market. Export volume of Bailadilla lumpy ore was reduced from 4 million tonnes in 1991-92 to 3 million tonnes in 1992-93 due to pressure of domestic demand in India. JSMs reduced their in-take of ore from Paradeep (by 6 lakh tonnes) and from Madras (by 4 lakh tonnes) due to lower forecast of steel production during 1992-93, high inventory and high volume of carry over iron ore from current fiscal contracts. A price cut coupled with reduction in the quantity of iron ore to